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ANTHROPOLOGY.

Man Past and Present.¹ — This admirable treatise furnishes us with a much-needed text-book of ethnography. It is a continuation of the author's so-called *Ethnology* treating the varietal divisions of mankind "more in detail, with the primary view of establishing their independent specialization in their several geographical zones and at the same time elucidating the difficult questions associated with the origins and interrelations of the chief subgroups, and thus bridging over the breaks of continuity between *Man Past and Present*." Another object sought in this volume has been to emphasize the fundamental principles of anthropology: psychic unity, the factor of environment, and the significance of social and religious institutions. "From this point of view the present may be considered as a continuous illustration of the first volume, and students of such sociological subjects as the family, clan and tribe, totemic, matriarchal, and shamanistic usages, current views on primordial promiscuity and group marriages, early philosophies, theogonies, theories of the universe, assumed revelations involving sublime concepts of the Supreme Being in savage peoples of low cranial capacity, will here find some fresh materials not perhaps unworthy of their consideration." The two opening chapters deal in a summary way with origins and early migrations. Professor Keane restates his belief in a generalized proto-human form that overran the territory now occupied by the four primary divisions of mankind and from which they have sprung "by continuous adaptation to their several environments." The human character of the *Pithecanthropus erectus* remains is fully accepted and regarded as a true link between man and the generalized Simian prototype. No interval existed between the Old and the New Stone Ages. In the *Ethnology* Keane estimated the length of time that has elapsed since the beginning of the Neolithic Age at 100,000 years; he now questions whether this high figure ought not to be raised. The duration and relations of the Ages of Metal are briefly dealt with, and some account is given of the evolution of writing systems which usher in the Historical Period.

The main sections of the succeeding chapters are introduced by a conspectus of such salient features as: Primeval home; Present range; Physical characters; Mental characters; Main divisions.

¹ Keane, A. H. *Man Past and Present*. Cambridge, University Press, 1889. 584 pp., 8vo.

The terminology of the *Ethnology* is retained and the main divisions are designated "Ethiopic, Mongolic, American, and Caucasian." The Ethiopic division is considered in two groups — the African and Oceanic Negroes ; the former includes the Sudanese and the Bantu-Negrito-Buschman-Hottentot tribes. The Oceanic Negroes are divided into sections — the Papuans, Australians, Tasmanians, and Negritos. The Mongolic Branch is divided into the Southern, Oceanic, and Northern Mongols. The Americans are treated as a single race, fairly uniform in physical characters and mental traits, not indigenous in the absolute sense, since the human race is supposed to have originated in the Indo-Malaysian region, but resident in the New World since glacial times at least. Some attempt is made at subdividing the physical type into two groups — a dolichocephalic and a brachycephalic, the former including the Eskimos, Botocudos, and some others, the latter embracing the majority of the American aborigines, though the mean index is mesaticephalic (79). The long-headed division is derived from Proto-Europeans, the other division from Proto-Asiatics. The evidence adduced in the *Ethnology* in support of the belief that American culture has developed independently is restated with some additions.

The Eskimos are said to have ranged as far south as Massachusetts upon the evidence furnished by the Norse account. This describes the natives as "of small size, dark color, and broad features, using skin canoes (*hudh-keipr*) and harpoons unknown to the other natives, and eating a mixture of marrow and blood and what looked like raw meat." We grant that the Eskimos are shorter in stature, but they are not dark in color ; on the contrary, they are very much lighter than the Indians. Their features are not so broad as those of the New England Indians ; neither in bi-zygomatic, bi-maxillary, bi-jugal, nasal, or any other cranial breadth are they equal to the Algonquins. If the Eskimos in the time of Eric the Red indulged in raw flesh, marrow, and blood to any greater extent than did the Indians, there is absolutely no evidence to show that their descendants have done so. The grouping of all the long-headed Eskimos and Indians together (deriving them from a common European source) conveniently disposes of a perplexing problem, but with seemingly insufficient evidence.

The several Indian linguistic stocks are briefly described and the course of their migrations given so far as known. We note that the distribution of the Crees should be extended at least 1000 miles northwestward from the limits given by Keane. He criticises the

attempt made by American writers to generalize concerning the relations of the clan and gens from a study of American tribes alone; he shows that the matriarchal does not necessarily precede the patriarchal system in general, and that the clan "is still on defense even in North America."

Our author describes the temperament of the American aborigines as "moody, reserved, and wary"; we had supposed that this "conventional Indian" had been finally banished from scientific literature. The Indian doubtless exhibits such traits when in contact with the blight of civilization, but this is certainly not the case when he is among his kindred, as has been made known by several writers and as we have learned from personal observation among several tribes from the Arctic Sea to Mexico.

In the *Ethnology* no general divisions of the Caucasian race based upon physical structure were recognized, but in the present work the classification of Lapouge, Ripley, etc., is accepted and the entire branch is divided into the three groups: *Homo europæus*, *H. alpinus*, and *H. mediterraneus*. Concerning the generalizations of the "anthropo-sociologists" Professor Keane states his belief that "a huge superstructure seems to have been built upon very weak foundations." The comprehensive character of the work involves the brief treatment of many disputed questions regarding origins and relationships, yet the evidence is submitted for the most part with fairness and in a lucid and convincing style. Twelve plates of portrait types are given, some of them being reproductions from photographs of apparently indifferent quality.

FRANK RUSSELL.

Anthropological Notes. — In a paper read before the Anthropological Society of Paris, Oct. 6, 1898, M. Paul d'Enjoy declared that the black color of the teeth of the Annamese is due to the application of "noir animal et de la poudre de calambac," the process requiring much time and patience and not the result of betel chewing, as is commonly supposed.

In the *Revue de l'École d'Anthropologie* of June 15 are reported the investigations of Dr. Chemin upon the occurrence of bluish or slaty spots on the skin of Mongolian infants. These marks have been observed among the Chinese of the bay of Kouan-cheou-Han, Annamites, Minh-huongs, Chinese-Siamese metis, and among the Siamese of Bangkok. The spots disappear about the sixth year.

Mr. F. W. Rudler, in his presidential address, published in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, Vol. I, Nos. 3 and 4, gives